NEW AMERICAN MOTHS AND SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

By HARRISON G. DYAR, PH.D.

LITHOSIIDÆ.

Hyproprepia mexicana *Druce.*

1885. *Lithosia mexicana* DRUCE, Biol. Cent. Am. Lep. I, 131, pl. 13 ff 2, 3.

1892. *Crambidia mexicana* KIRBY, Cat. Lep. Het. I, 338.

Dark mouse gray, a narrow yellow line on costa, through middle of cell to margin and along the internal margin, just a trace on the outer half of submedian fold. Secondaries all gray. Sides and posterior part of thorax and tip of abdomen pink.

Two specimens, Chiricahua Mts., Arizona (H. G. Hubbard). Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.

More heavily shaded with gray than in the specimen figured by Druce, but doubtless conspecific.

Bruceia hubbardi, sp. nov.

Similar to *B. pulverina* Neum., but smaller. The colors are the same in both species but the diffuse dark powderings of fore wings are differently shaped. In *hubbardi* there is a series of terminal dots, absent in *pulverina*, and there is a distinct angular line resting on anal angle where in *pulverina* there is only a diffuse powdering. Expanse, 22–25 mm.

1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ Chiricahua Mts., Arizona (H. G. Hubbard), July 4. Type no. 3840, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Crambidia lithosioides, sp. nov.

Dark slate gray, secondaries lighter at base. A very narrow pale yellow line along costa almost to apex, along anterior edge of collar, broken centrally, and on posterior orbits faintly; otherwise immaculate. Expanse, 21 mm.

One ♀, Texas. (Belfrage.) Type No. 3784, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Resembles *Lithosia bicolor*.

Crambidia uniformis, sp. nov.

Dark slate gray, all the veins of primaries finely lined in dull-ocherous; secondaries and abdomen a shade paler gray. Expanse, 19 mm.

One ♀, Washington, D. C. (F. C. Pratt). Type No. 3790, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Size and appearance of *C. lithosioides*, but without the ocherous costa.

Palpidia, gen. nov.

Primaries 12-veined, median 4-branched, veins 3 and 4 on a short stalk, 7 to 9 stalked, 10 from the apex of the cell; 11 from sub-costal. Secondaries 8-veined,

median 3-branched, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from the cross-vein, weak, 6 and 7 from the apex of the cell, 8 joined to subcostal for one-third of the length of the cell. Frenulum divided (♀).

Eyes large, no ocelli; antennæ simple (♀), palpi long, obliquely ascending twice as long as the head and rising above the vertex, second joint long, closely scaled, third distinct, small. Body slender, legs with long spurs, two pair on the hind tibæ; wings long, narrow, the costa nearly straight but depressed at apical third, outer margin straight, curved at anal angle; secondaries considerably shorter than primaries.

In the synoptic table falls with *Tantura* Kirb., but this genus possesses ocelli and must be removed to the Noctuidæ (see later in this article).

Palpidia pallidior, sp. nov.

Pale ocherous, veins pale ocherous, all the interspaces thickly irrorate with black scales. Secondaries whitish.

One ♀. Cocoanut Grove, Florida (E. A. Schwarz). Type No. 3783, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Resembles *Crambidia pallida* Pack.

EUCHROMIIDÆ.

Lycomorpha *Harris.*

The account of this genus by Neumoegen and Dyar (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., I, 102) contains two important errors. We did not observe that vein 8 was present on the hind wings of *coccinea* Hy. Edw., having only examined the type without removing it from the drawer, and hence wrongly allowed it to remain in *Lycomorpha*. We mistook for *L. fulgens* Edw. the specimens which stand in the Edwards collection as *Ptychoglene æqualis* and described these. It will be noticed that our description contradicts Edwards' original one (Papilio I, 116). These specimens bear a label, I think, in Mr. Schaus' handwriting, but they do not belong to *Ptychoglene*, as vein 8 of secondaries is absent; moreover they do not fit Walker's description of *P. æqualis*, as the costal edge is not black and the thorax is red instead of black. I propose to call them *Lycomorpha schausi.*

Lycomorpha pulchra, sp. nov.

Head and body black; thorax above, including collar and patagia, red. Wings bright red, the fringes of both narrowly black and a very narrow black line on the outer fourth of costa and internal margin of primaries. Expanse, 25 mm.

1 ♂, Texas (Belfrage). Type No. 3786, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Of the species described as *Lycomorpha*, *sinuata* and *coccinea* Hy. Edw. belong to *Ptychoglene* (Arctiidæ); *mexicana* Druce, *constans*,

rata, *latercula* and *fusca* Hy. Edw. to Triprocris; *marginata*, *notha* Hy. Edw. and *centralis* Walk. to *Pyromorpha* (Pyromorphidæ); *augusta* Hy. Edw. is a Euchromian, but it does not belong to *Lycomorpha* as vein 10 is stalked on fore wings and 5 is present on hind wings. It may form a new genus when this family is revised, or may come in some genus at present unknown to me. It falls into *Ctenucha* in the synopsis. From the description I think *regia* Schaus must go with it. Of the other species I have seen but half, and they may not all be congeneric. Judging from the above, they may belong anywhere in five genera of three families, representing two super-families. But, assuming them to be congeneric, they separate as follows. Those which I have reason to believe correctly placed generically are preceded by an asterisk. Species not placed, *chlora* Schauf.

Synopsis of Lycomorpha.

1. Thorax all black..... 2
   Thorax black; patagia red or yellow..... 3
   Thorax all red..... 8
2. Secondaries dull orange, with narrow black margin.....**teos** *Schaus.*
   Secondaries with a broad black margin.....**viridiceps** *Feld & Rog.*
3. Primaries with black reaching from outer margin to near middle of wing..... 4
   Black border of primaries covering about one-third of wing..... 6
   Black border confined to the fringe..... 7
4. Outer black in the form of a border..... 5
   Outer black a longitudinal band.....***fumata** *Möschl.*
5. Primaries orange at base.....***pholus** *Dru.*
   Primaries red at base.....***miniata** *Pack.*
6. Secondaries black almost to costal margin.....**contermina** *Hy. Edw.*
   Secondaries black on outer half.....**desertus** ♂ *Hy. Edw.*
7. Red; secondaries nearly all black.....***fulgens** *Hy. Edw.*
   Orange; secondaries with fringe only black.....**anacreon** *Druce.*
8. Primaries red, with rather broad outer black border.....***schausi** *Dyar.*
   Primaries red, with black fringe..... 9
   Primaries orange, with two transverse black bands....**desertus** ♀ *Hy. Edw.*
9. Secondaries with outer black border covering half or more of wing..***grotei** *Pack.*
   Secondaries with only the fringe black.....***pulchra** *Dyar.*

ARCTIIDÆ.

In my revision of genera (Can. Ent. XXIX, 212), I included two with "vein 8 of secondaries wanting." This is not strictly the case in the sense that vein 8 is wanting in the Euchromiidæ by coalescence with 7, for in the series culminating in *Eupseudosoma* and *Eucereon* it has disappeared by atrophy, apparently, while in *Bertholdia* it is vein 6

that has disappeared by coalescence with 7. In some species of this group vein 8 coalesces with 7 to end of cell, producing the appearance of the absence of vein 8. These two groups of Phægopterids are thus essentially Arctian, though apparently showing the Euchromian structure.

Bertholdia was erected by Mr. Schaus in this Journal (IV, 137) with type *specularis* H. S., containing three species. These are superficially recognizable by the large triangular vitreous patch on costa, but other species without this mark must ultimately come in the genus. Mr. Schaus has kindly given me a number of specimens of *Bertholdia*, among which I recognize a new form, apparently uncharacterized.

Bertholdia schausiana, sp. nov.

Intermediate between *specularis* and *trigona*. Primaries lead color, shaded with pink more or less, especially toward anal angle, dotted with black. Costa red, except at the vitreous patch, where it is yellow. The patch is excavated superiorly between vein 6 and costa, produced outward in the interspace 5–6 or simply angled, the lower border nearly straight, lightly shaded with yellow, the veins black dotted. The shape is most like *trigona* but distinctly angled in the interspace 5–6 and not pointed below. Basal yellow spots absent, or one small one present. Body and hind wings as in *trigona*. Expanse, 33–39 mm.

1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ from Mr. Schaus without locality. (Coll. Dyar.)

Synopsis of Species.

(Group 1 with large vitreous patch.)

1. Secondaries vitreous with gray outer border ..... **specularis** *H. S.*
   Secondaries white, without gray border..... 2
2. Primaries with white subterminal line..... **albipunctata** *Schaus.*
   Primaries without this line..... 3
3. Subapical patch rounded below, scarcely crossing vein 4; basal spots reduced **schausiana** *Dyar.*
   Subapical patch pointed below to vein 3, or further expanding downward; basal spots usually expanded .... **trigona** *Grote.*

Gorgonidia, gen. nov.

Primaries with median vein 4 branched, cross vein of cell slightly concave, 6 from the apex of cell, 7–10 stalked; secondaries with vein 5 absent, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 joining the subcostal for over half the length of the cell. Wing long, produced, the secondaries small, trigonate. Palpi robust, not reaching vertex of head, first and second joints subequal, third minute. Ocelli touching the eye. Male antennæ serrate ciliate. Two pair of spurs on hind tibiæ.

The male has a stridulating organ on the thorax like that of the Asiatic genus Dionychopus, *i. e.*, *Spilosoma* (?) *nivens* Ménét. of Kirby's catalogue. (See Psyche, VII, 415, for description.)

Gorgonidia mirabilior, sp. nov.

Primaries vermilion red, crossed from the costal margin nearly to the middle by three yellow bands, narrowing inferiorly and edged with black except below; an elongated slate colored patch beyond the cell reaching the margin, sharply truncate basally, its lower inner angle produced to join a large rounded similarly colored patch which rests on the anal angle separated from the edge by a narrow red line and reaching above to vein 2 and basally to near the middle of the wing. Secondaries pinkish red, vermilion on costa and internal margin. Body vermilion, ocherous tinted on head and front of thorax; posterior edge of collar pink in the middle. Posterior edges of abdominal segments below narrowly white. Femora, tibiae and tarsi black, lined and powdered with white.

1 ♂, Piches & Perene Vs., 2,000–3,000 feet, Peru. (Soc. Geog. de Lima). Type No. 3791, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Closely allied to *Zatrephes buckleyi* Druce from Ecuador, and *Z. garleppi* Druce from Bolivia, which will also come in this genus.

Trichromia neretina, sp. nov.

Head dark ochre yellow on vertex, front purplish brown. Thorax purple brown; abdomen bright red dorsally, pale yellow below; legs pale yellow, fore femora bright red in front, tibiæ and tarsi outwardly ocherous. Fore wings purplish brown, a yellow band from middle of costa to middle of outer margin, very narrow and dislocated (at vein 4) centrally, wide on the margins and running very narrowly along costa, more widely along outer margin to apex, cutting off the apical portion of the ground color into a rounded spot. The ground color is darkened where it joins the yellow. Secondaries straw yellow, tinted with ochre on the margins. Below as above, but the dark marks fainter, the basal patch pale and diluted with pink, the apical one more uniformly slaty. Expanse, 27 mm.

1 ♂, Piches & Perene Vs., Peru, 2,000–3,000 feet. (Soc. Geog. de Lima.) Type No. 3792, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Very similar to *Neritos repanda* Walk., but entirely without the sex mark.

Trichromia and *Neritos* may probably be separated by the sex mark, if not otherwise; but at present the species are mixed and I list them together below. Six of the species listed by Kirby seem not congeneric. I have not examined specimens, but think that *amastris* and *asana* Druce, as well as *cutheans* Druce (described since the catalogue) will fall near, if not in *Bertholdia* Schaus.

Synopsis of the similar species of Trichromia and Neritos.

1. Secondaries dark brown 2
   Secondaries pale yellow or pink 4
2. Yellow band of primaries broken in the middle ..... **onytes** *Cr.*
   Yellow band crossing the wing 3
3. Abdomen dark, head red ..... **psamas** *Cr.*
   Abdomen red above, head yellow ..... **sithnides** *Druce.*

4. Yellow band of primaries crossing the wing..... 5
   Yellow band broken in the middle..... 9
5. Abdomen red or pink above..... 6
   Abdomen yellow..... 8
6. Head yellow, secondaries pink..... **patara** *Druce.*
   Head ocherous on vertex only; secondaries yellow..... 7
   Head reddish brown, secondaries yellow..... **samos** *Druce.*
7. Male with elliptical sex mark near base of fore wing..... **repanda** *Wlk.*
   Male without a sex mark..... **neretina** *Dyar.*
8. Head yellow..... **tipolis** *Druce.*
   Head gray..... **pandera** *Schaus.*
9. Costal spot yellow..... **flavoroseus** *Walk.*
   Costal spot broadly centered with brown..... **cotes** *Druce.*

Trichromia is not a Lithosian, as placed in Kirby's catalogue, as ocelli are present. The neuration of the species here described is as follows:

Primaries with 4-branched median, cross-vein of cell strongly angulated, forming a right angle, 6 from the apex, 7–10 stalked, 10 given off before 7, 11 close to apex of cell, 12 from base. Secondaries with two internal veins, median 3-branched, veins 3 and 4 on a long stalk, 5 absent, cross vein angled, 6 and 7 on a long stalk, 8 joining the subcostal for only about one-third of the cell, curving and rather remote from 7, strong. Tibial spurs normal, small. The ocellus is pale, situated in a black ring which is about as wide as the diameter of the ocellus itself and does not touch the eye.

Pygarctia muricolor, sp. nov.

Fore wing mouse gray with a slight bronzy reflection, translucent except along the margins and apically; hind wing translucent grayish, darker along the outer margin, pale at the anal angle. Head dark gray in front, vertex ochre yellow; collar mouse gray, narrowly edged with ochre behind; thorax gray, the edges of the patagia a shade lighter; below ocherous, including coxæ; legs gray. Abdomen buff, a dorsal row of small dots and a rather broad lateral band mouse gray. Expanse, 41 mm.

1 ♂, Chiricahua Mts., Arizona (H. G. Hubbard). Type No. 3787, U. S. Nat. Mus.

To give a wider comparison with southern forms this species may be provisionally placed in the genus *Opharus* Walk. on superficial resemblance. The following are its structural characters:

Accesory cell present, veins 7–10 from its apex, 8 and 9 stalked; 8 of secondaries joining cell for half its length, faint at the tip; no veins absent. Palpi oblique, porrect, not reaching the vertex, first and second joints subequal, third half of the second; tibial spurs normal, short. Body slender; antennæ long; hind wings rather large.

Assuming the described species of *Opharus* to be congeneric, they would separate as follows:

1. Abdomen continuously marked with orange or yellow, not transversely banded, ... 2
   Abdomen not continuously orange, transversely banded or spotted with pale, 6
   Abdominal without marks, dark 11
2. Abdomen dark dorsally ..... **basalis** *Walk.*
   Abdomen ocherous dorsally 3
2. Abdomen with lateral spots 4
   Abdomen with a lateral band 5
4. Secondaries unicolorous, translucent at base ..... **euchætiformis** *Hy. Edw.*
   Secondaries ocherous on basal half ..... **ruficollis** *Druce.*
5. Abdomen blackish below ..... **gemma** *Schaus.*
   Abdomen ocherous below ..... **muricolor** *Dyar.*
6 Abdomen yellow or red, transversely black banded 7
   Abdomen dark brown, spotted with testaceous or white 9
7. Secondaries brownish 8
   Secondaries pink on internal margin ..... **rhodosoma** *Butl.*
8. Large, two yellow dots on head ..... **gigas** *Dogn.*
   Smaller, thorax with small blue dots ..... **albipunctatus** *Druce.*
9. Abdomen with testaceous spots on the sides ..... **procrioides** *Walk.*
   Abdomen banded with yellowish and with white spots ..... **mundator** *Druce.*
   Abdomen with white spots only 10
10. Two lateral rows of white spots on abdomen ..... **tristis** *Schaus.*
    One such lateral row ..... **dolens** *Druce.*
11. Primaries brown ..... **carbonarius** *Dogn.*
    Primaries gray 12
12. A darker shade crossing the cell ..... **morosus** *Schaus.*
    Primaries uniform dark gray ..... **lugubris** *Schaus.*

Ptychoglene flammans, sp. nov.

Deep bluish black. Fore wings bright scarlet, the outer margin broadly black, broadest at anal angle and twice inwardly waved, namely at submedian and discal folds; inner margin narrowly lined with black. Costal edge of secondaries broadly red on basal two-thirds. Below as above, the outer border of primaries straighter within. Expanse, 31 mm.

2 ♂ ♂. Chiricahua Mts., Arizona (H. G. Hubbard). Type No. 3785, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Apparently allied to *phrada* Druce, but the border of primaries is irregular.

Ptychoglene has the venation of *Eubaphe*, but differs in the longer narrower fore wings. In this genus will also come *coccinea* Hy. Edw. as North American.

Of the described species, *pomponia* Druce is *Eubaphe ostenta* Hy. Edw.; *splendida* Druce is green and can hardly belong to this genus. The others separate as follows. I have marked with an asterisk those examined by me.

1. Thorax, including patagia, black 2
   Patagia red or orange, at least at base 6
   Thorax, including patagia, red .....*coccinea *Hy. Edw.*
2. Primaries black along costal edge 3
   Primaries red along costal edge..... 5
3. Secondaries black except along costa..... 4
   Secondaries red with black border.....*sanguineola *Bdv.*
4. Costal edging of primaries broad .....*erythrophora *Feld.*
   Costal edging of primaries narrow ..... æqualis *Walk.*
5. Outer border even .....phrada *Druce.*
   Outer border twice dentate.....*flammans *Dyar.*
   Outer border sinuately widened below.....*sinuata *Hy. Edw.*
6. Costal margin of primaries red 7
   Costal margin black at base .....ira *Druce.*
7. Secondaries black or mostly so 8
   Secondaries orange on basal half .....pamphylia *Druce.*
8. Primaries black except red costal line.....rubromarginata *Druce.*
   Costal half of wing red.....xylophila *Druce.*
   Primaries red, outer margin broadly black .....pertunda *Druce.*

NYCTEOLIDÆ.

Arctiidæ, *Nycteolinæ*, HAMPSON, Moths of India II, 128.
Noctuidæ, *Sarrothripinæ*, HAMPSON, Moths of India II, 365.
Cymbidæ, KIRBY, Cat. Lep. Het. I, 279.
Nycteolidæ, SMITH, List. Lep. 23.
Pseudoipsidæ, GROTE, Syst. Lep. Hild.
Nycteolæ, HUBNER, Tentamen.
Pseudoipes, HUBNER, Tentamen.

I see no sufficient distinction between Hampson's Nycteolinæ and Sarrothripinæ. The primary distinction founded on vein 8 of secondaries is negatived by some of his Sarrothripinæ, and the structure of the groups seems otherwise the same. The males have the bar-shaped retinaculum in both. The green and gray moths differ superficially, but the larvæ and cocoons are the same and are not Arctian. They are excluded from the Lithosians by the presence of ocelli. Family type *Nycteola revayana* Scop.

Nycteola proteella, *Walsh.*

1864, WALSH, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. III, 609, note (as Tortricid).
1867, WALSH, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. VI, 272, note.

Similar to *revayana*, but smaller and without the prominent angles at base of costa of fore wings. Gray, shaded with brown. Basal line curved, t.a. line straight, black, narrow; t.p. line wavy, strongly arcuate outward opposite cell; s.t. line undulate, shaded. The wing is nearly uniformly grayish with the lines faint, or heavily shaded with blackish and brown between the lines and more distinctly marked; very variable. Expanse, 14–17 mm.

Three examples from Walsh collection, U. S. Nat. Mus.

NOCTUIDÆ.

Cydosia *Westwood.*

New synonyms of this genus are *Penthetria* Hy. Edw. and *Tantura* Kirby. *C. majuscula*, the type of the genus, belongs to *Cydosia*. Neumoegen and Dyar placed it in the Lithosiidæ, but ocelli are distinctly present, as I have proved in fresh material. We could not examine the type freely, so failed to discover them.

The other species of *Penthetria*, namely *parvula*, from Florida, is a Tineid forming a curious pedunculate, lace-work cocoon. It is at present without reference to any genus.

Synopsis of forms of Cydosia.

Primaries with three golden brown bands.
Many white spots on wing and thorax..... .....**nobilitella** *Cr.*
Without white spots.....**aurivitta** *G. R.*
Primaries without any markings.....**majuscula** *Hy. Edw.*

Euclidia diagonalis, sp. nov.

Pattern of markings as in *E. intercalcaris* Grt., but the pale mark that arises near the anal angle is directed to the outer third of the cell instead of joining the pale reniform as in the allied species. Other markings similar but rather more drawn out longitudinally. A black streak runs through the cell, obscuring the punctiform orbicular. The white t. p. line is rather diffuse and shaded, straight, joining the oblique mark below. Expanse, 44 mm.

One ♀, Mesino Valley, New Mexico (Wheeler Survey, through A. S. Packard). Type No. 3844, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Apatela minella, sp. nov.

Closely allied to *A. fragilis* Guen. but uniformly shaded with dark gray. Head, thorax and fore wings blackish gray, the lines as in *fragilis*, the centers of t. a. and t. p. lines whitish and rather contrasting. Ordinary marks outlined in black, the basal dash indicated. Abdomen dark gray; secondaries scarcely darker than in *fragilis*.

One ♀. Type No. 3843, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The specimen is without locality label, but probably from Rocky Mountain region.

This may be a western form of *fragilis*.

NOLIDÆ.

Following Dr. Chapman's views on the phlyogeny of this group, I place them as a distinct family at the bottom of the Bombyces or between the Bombyces and Tineides. The larval characters correspond with this

position. Hampson makes them a subfamily of Arctiidæ and Meyrick includes them in the Arctiadæ, with which no fault is to be found if their different origin be kept in mind.

The following is a revision of our species, following Meyrick for genera.

Synopsis of Genera.

Primaries 10-veined, ♂ antennæ ciliate . . . .**Rœselia**
Primaries 11-veined, ♂ antennæ slenderly pectinate.....**Nola**
Primaries 12-veined .....**Meganola**

Rœselia *Hübn.*

Argyrophyes Grt. falls as a synonym on Meyrick's definition; also *Lebena* Walk.

Synopsis of Species.

1. Primaries gray 2
   Primaries in part white 3
2. Three costal dots, on basal, t. a. and median lines.....**triquetrana** *Fitch.*
   Two costal dots, on basal and t. a. lines.....**minna** *Butl.*
3. Wing shaded, grayish on costa and anal angle .....**sorghiella** *Riley.*
   Wing with marks contrasted, in part black 4
4. Basal white space cut off from costa .....**menalopa** *Zell.*
   Basal white space reaching costa, at least narrowly..... 5
5. Median band broad .....**pustulata** *Walk.*
   Median band defined only on outer half .....**cilicoides** *Grt.*

The type of *Nolaphana triquetrana* Fitch is in the Nat. Museum, and is *trinotata* Walk. = *sexmaculata* Grt. *Nola hyemalis* Stretch = *N. minna* Butl.

Nola Leach.

Synopsis of Species.

1. T.p. line outwardly arcuate opposite cell..... 2
   T.p. line nearly straight, not bent..... 4
2. Wing lines usually heavy as compared with costal spots..... 3
   Wing lines slight, costal spots heavy.....**phylla** *Dyar.*
3. Larger, markings blurred on a dark ashen ground.....**fuscula** *Grt.*
   Medium, markings somewhat contrasted on a whitish ground..**minuscula** *Zell.*
   Smaller, the markings usually slender, the ground more ashen .....**ovilla** *Grt.*
4. Basal dash on primaries less distinct than outer costal dot.....**involuta** *Dyar.*
   Basal dash strong.....**exposita** *Dyar.*

Nola involuta, sp. nov.

‖*N. minuscula* Dyar, Psyche, VI, 248 (1892).

Fore wing dusky gray; t. a., t. p. and s. t. lines oblique, parallel, fine, finely dentate or dotted, nearly straight, the s.-t. faintest, but waved and bordered outwardly by a pale shade. On costa at base a brown dash; a brown tuft of scales on

t. a. line below costa, surrounded more or less by a diffuse cloud. Hind wing whitish, gray on the margin. Expanse, 18 mm.

Two ♂ ♂, Los Angeles, Cal. (Koebele, Coquillett), ♀ Santa Barbara, Cal. (Dyar). Type No. 3779, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Nola exposita, sp. nov.

‖*N. hyemalis* Dyar, Psyche VI, 110 (1891).

Fore wing pale gray, thinly scaled; t. a., t. p. and s. t. lines oblique, parallel, fine, finely dentate, nearly straight; lines obscure, especially the s.t. On costa at base a brown dash; a brown tuft of scales on t. a. line below costa; a slight brown shade between t. a. and t. p. lines, especially on internal margin. Secondaries whitish, translucent. Expanse, 16 mm.

One ♂ Phœnix, Arizona (Dyar). Type No. 3780, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Close to *involuta*, but the larval habit is different.

Nola phylla, sp. nov.

Thorax and primaries bright silver gray. Lines as in *minuscula*, but very slender, minutely dentate. Three raised whitish dots in the cell, above which two distinct brown-black marks on costa, one at base, the other at end of cell. Secondaries and abdomen dark gray. Expanse, 17 mm.

Two ♀ ♀, Long Island, N. Y. (Dyar), Washington, D. C. (Koebele); also several other specimens. Type No. 3781, U. S. Nat. Mus.

The larva lives on the oak, but is different from *ovilla* and has different habits.

Meganola, gen. nov.

Primaries 12-veined, median 4-handed, 7–10 stalked, 7 given off before 10. Secondaries 7-veined, median 2-branched, vein 4 absent, 5 given off a little below middle of cross vein, 6–7 stalked, 8 joining subcostal for about one-third the length of cell. Hind tibiæ with two pairs of spurs, legs long, slender. Palpi about three times as long as head, broad, flattened, thickly scaled, obliquely descending. No ocelli. Primaries with three raised tufts of scales.

Meganola conspicua, sp. nov.

Thorax and fore wings dark gray. T.a. line just visible, arcuate, dentate; t p. line rather distinct, blackish, bent inward below median vein and obsolete on costa, finely blunt-dentate, free or closely paralleled inwardly by the median line which, when present, is irregularly dentate and bent towards base on costa; subterminal line obscure, inwardly waved, faintly bordered with whitish outwardly. A row of fine terminal white points with black scales inwardly. On costa at base a brown dash and a few brown scales also on the raised patches in middle and at end of cell. Secondaries grayish, pale at base. Expanse, 26 mm.

Three ♀ ♀, Texas; Colorado; Fort Grant, Arizona (H. G. Hubbard). Type No. 3789, U. S. Nat. Mus.

LACOSOMIDÆ.

Lacosoma arizonicum, sp. nov.

♂ fore wing slightly incised at anal angle and roundedly produced at vein 3, the apex rounded, not falcate; hind wing rounded, somewhat sharply angled at anal angle, and slightly excised between the veins. Body flesh color, shaded with rosy pink on head and pectus; antennæ yellowish with long pectinations. Wings pale brown, the basal half shaded with rosy pink, sparsely irrorate with brown. An obscure discal dot on both wings, black, overlaid with white, and a narrow, very slightly flexuous outer common brown line. Expanse, 29 mm.

One ♂. Chiricahua Mts., Arizona (H. G. Hubbard). Type No. 3789, U. S. Nat. Mus.

PYROMORPHIDÆ.

Acoloithus rectarius, sp. nov.

Entirely black, the collar concolorous. Fore wings slightly bluish, hind wings greenish. Expanse, 13 mm.

One example, Chiricahua Mts., Arizona (H. G. Hubbard). Type No. 3788, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Possibly not distinct from *Harrisina mexicana* Schaus, which I have not seen.

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF OSCINIDÆ.

By D. W. COQUILLETT, Washington, D. C.

The insects comprising this family belong to the group of acalyptrate Diptera in which the auxiliary vein is imperfect or wanting, and the crossvein, which usually separates the discal from the second basal cell, is wanting, as is also the anal cell. The legs are short and rather robust. The only other family possessing these characters is the Ephydridæ, but in these the head is usually much broader than high, the aristæ of the antennæ are sometimes long pectinate on the upper side, the sides of the face are usually provided with bristles and the oral opening is often excessively large, none of which characters occur in the Oscinidæ.

In studying up the extensive series of specimens contained in the collection of the National Museum several new forms were met with, and it was found necessary to make a few corrections and additions to the genera given in Osten Sacken's catalogue. A large series of specimens of *Opetiophora straminea*, the type species of this genus, collected in Texas by Mr. E. A. Schwarz, shows that this genus is a synonym of